

THE CONTRABANDS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.
From Vicksburg—The Contrabands

Leased Plantations—An Interesting Review.

[From the Chicago Tribune of March 21.]

VICKSBURG, Miss., March 12, 1864.

To the army the disposition of the negro is becoming a subject of gigantic proportions, and unless it is relieved by the philanthropic loyalty and beneficence in the organization of sanitary commissions for the soldiers, it will be so overhurdled as to necessarily impair the operations of the coming campaign.

The constant ingress to our lines of refugees, both male and female, with every shade of color between the times, who have been

[illegible]

ment to supply them with. The general tendency of a change in their habits to the armaments and exposure to scorbutic diseases, make it probable that the natives will be more likely taken to supply them with vegetables. There is no reason why they should be left to suffer, although there seems to be but little probability of their being able to do so. Those who talk as if their extinction was rather to be desired than otherwise. The extreme want of provisions, and the great probability it is a matter of certainty that a great number die of starvation, especially exposed as they are to the visits of guerrilla, who carry off in the night the few remaining provisions. The general feeling of insecurity of plantation business has prevented them from getting employment. The rebel raids to Skipton and Good Hope have increased the folly of landing mines and plantation supplies until a mounted force compels

ferred but little protection to these highly rebellious, composed of expert Texan soldiers, who plunder for the sake of plunder all the country they enter. They are now ready to plant plantations. Many more are anxious to do so, provided the Government will afford protection, and are awaiting both arms and ammunition. They are now in full armor already purchased. They feel much alarmed and rather despondent, yet are proud that orders will arrive at Vicksburg by the first steamer, and that they will be given the arms and the lavallo coats and the marine coats for this purpose. There are said to be 1000 men in the city of Vicksburg engaged in cotton buying, who will get permits from each county they operate in, and the according from the garrisons is mostly in the hands of the military. They are now found, and where speculators abound. My own opinion, founded upon conversation with

the passengers and residents of the South, is that the plan to place the prisoners in the best and extremely unsafe without thorough protection of the stationed forces at all points where such operations are carried on. The plan is to transport the prisoners directly from the Government, and of protection from all parties whatever.

The Government transports a large number of Rod river for thirty days, after which another expedition of magnitude and importance is expected.

The transportation of the President has brought many of the citizens of Vicksburg back to the lines anxious to take the oath of allegiance and give possession of their property to the Government. They are organized in families, by boardinghouse keepers and contrabands. The matter at best will be very much mixed, as sacred property and furniture are being taken from the homes of the poor and in many instances transported by official

regularities, as well as changed horses, by the aid of which the fugitives are enabled to escape. The persons who are occupied there, Viebsburg is full of negroes to overflowing. The Prentice House is occupied as a hospital for them, and well kept. Dr. D. O. McCord is medical director for the freedmen, and his office is in the same building. There is a general supervision of the contrabands, and schools are established here and at various points where they are congregated, where teachers are distributed, and where commissions. Teachers who have been engaged in this work give very encouraging reports, and the freedmen are not without much embarrassment from the transition state of affairs, where the children are so often changed from one point to another. Here is a large number of freedmen who are engaged in sponser operations, but the first great want is food and clothing, until they can get in a comfortable position.

to help them, and the Government or raises something to assist upon. The Northwestern Freedman's Aid Commission is a new organization for this purpose, and has just commenced.

J. D. STELLMAN, M. D.,
A. A. S. R. U. S. A., at Columbus, Ky.

The Origin of the Disturbance at Charleston, Illinois.

We have published under telegraphic head several notices of a difficulty occurring between citizens and soldiers at Charleston, Illinois, without any mention of the origin of the difficulty. The following special to the St. Louis Republic of the 30th throws some light upon the subject:

SPRINGFIELD, March 29.

The disturbance in Coles county is the topic

of conversation here to day. I would have sent you an account of the affair last night, but I was so tired that I could not write. I am now in St. Louis. I have been unable to get a fully correct account of the matter, although I have been in the city for several days. The military authorities and private parties here; none of them, however, state the cause or extent of the difficulty. I reported that John Brown had been shot at St. Louis. I am sorry to hear that he made a speech at Charleston yesterday. After he had finished, Dr. York, Surgeon of the Fifty-fourth Illinois, took the stand. A. A. Phelps, of New York, then rose and said that he was dead. Col. Mitchell, of the Fifty-fourth Illinois, arrested or ordered the arrest of Mr. Phelps, and he was taken to the city prison. I am sorry to hear that Col. Mitchell's regiment, the greater part of which was at Mattoon, was sent for, and at once proceeded to Charleston.

GENERAL ROBERTSON AND THE METROPOLITAN

TAN RECORDS.—This New York Catholic paper, which General Rosecrans suppressed for treasonable publications, had a circulation of five hundred in St. Louis. Below is one of the articles which Rosecrans said no true Catholic could write:

THE ADDRESS OF THE (REBEL) LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA.

We recommend to the earnest consideration of those who still oppose the South, a consideration of the address and brilliant address of the General Assembly of Virginia, that grand and gallant old commonwealth, the mother of States and of statesmen, the birthplace of Washington and of Jefferson.

The defiant tone in which it treats of the efforts to enslave the people of the South, and the eloquent language of denunciation in which it

[illegible]

20 percent.....	70	10-15
30 percent.....	80	1-3
40 percent.....	70	12-15
50 percent.....	71	2-7
60 percent.....	66	9-3
70 percent.....	62	1-4
80 percent.....	59	1-1
90 percent.....	55	5-5
100 percent.....	53	13-14

The accuracy of the above figures can be tested by simply adding to them that percentage of each designated in the rate of premium.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

Daily Democrat.

TELEGRAPHIC.

(From Yesterday's "Evening News.")

Late Dates from Port au Prince.

Eight Persons Executed for Murder.

Letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Decision in a Compensation Case.

Death of Mr. Richard Smith.

Commander Radford to Command the Port.

Orders from the Provost Marshal General in St. Louis.

The Seizure of Pollard's Southern History, &c., &c.

The Steamer Florence Sunk.

Particulars of the Paducah Fight.

Gen. Forrest Ordered to Jackson.

Arrests on the Steamer Anderson.

WASHINGTON, March 30.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Sherman submitted a letter received from the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Field, in relation to the claims of Mrs. J. W. Brockton for compensation for six negroes, claimed as her own, which the District Commissioner of Emancipation could not allow her husband, being in the rebel army, though a son of an officer in the Union army, but recommended Congress to pay her from the residue of that fund.

WASHINGTON, March 30.

Mr. Richard Smith, for many years Cashier of the Branch Bank of the United States in this city, and late Cashier of the Bank of the Metropolis, died last night, aged 78 years.

Capt. Fisher, who lately escaped from Richmond, will again re-enter the Army of the Potomac, in command of the Signal Corps.

New York, March 30.

Port au Prince dated February 27th, that eight persons were executed for murdering and devouring a child.

St. Louis, March 30.

The Provost Marshal General has issued orders for the seizure of Pollard's Southern history of the war and the Confederate official reports, Life of Stonewall Jackson, Life of Morgan and his Men, and all publications based upon revelation, circulating or for sale in this department.

The steamer Florence sunk in the Missouri river on Monday. She was valued at \$50,000; insured for \$100,000. She was laden with cotton, hemp, and grain, most of which is lost. About 300 wagons leave St. Joseph daily for Idaho.

The Democrat's Cairo special says prisoners state that the main body of Forrest's force has been ordered to Jackson, Tenn.

The troops sent to Paducah have returned, Col. Hicks having a sufficient force to repulse any attack.

During the fight at Paducah the rebels took Mrs. Hammond from the hospital and murdered her. Mrs. J. W. Brockton, wife of the late Senator, and Mrs. M. C. Morgan, who were also taken and sent to the front between two fires, and kept there until they were rescued, were rescued by the rebels.

While the rebel flag-of-truce was moving forward they disposed their force for action. Our men, not firing, for fear of the women being killed.

A man was arrested on the steamer Anderson, having in his pocket a letter from the rebel chief of a white man, supposed to have belonged to one of our soldiers. Several persons were arrested, among them a woman from New Orleans.

Papers of the 23d contain no news.

PORT SMITH, Ark., March 30.

About two hundred effective troops have gone south from this district. The number in this department under Gen. Steele now moving south, is from 30,000 to 35,000, intended to cross the river and rebel force opposed to them.

A scout from Price's army reports that the command, of seven or eight regiments, fifteen miles this side of Washington, Missouri. The troops are being moved to Camden. Gen. Gano has 1,000 Gen. Tamm at Tannopolis. Marmaduke and Shelby are at Camden.

The rebels are well supplied with clothing and provisions, and are in good health, and have just rescued them.

A large number of negroes have been concentrated at Camden, and are in good health.

Quantrell is south of Red River.

Gov. Edwards, of the Choctaw Nation, issued a proclamation, urging the Indians of this tribe to return to their allegiance to the Government and repossess themselves of what they have lost the past three years by associating with the rebels.

New York, March 31.

The steamer Florida, from Port Royal on the 27th, has arrived.

The steamer Commodore arrived at Hilton Head on the 17th from Florida. She reports that a naval expedition on the 13th, under the command of the Commodore, captured the rebel steamer Hattie Brock, with one hundred bales of cotton and a lot of rice, tobacco, &c.

Brig. Gen. Hatch had been sent to Jacksonville to relieve Gen. Seymour, who returns to Hilton Head.

The rebels are reported as having withdrawn a portion of their forces before Jacksonville.

CINCINNATI, March 31.

The Gazette's Chattanooga dispatch says Gen. Sherman, Grant, and McClellan, Sheridan and Barry arrived at Chattanooga on the 25th, and were in council all day at General Thomas' headquarters.

All is quiet at Pittsburg.

Gens. Granger and Sheridan went to Knoxville on the 29th.

CINCINNATI, March 31.

River risen 13 inches, with 14 feet in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 22.5.

PITTSBURGH, March 31.

River 10 feet 5 inches by pier mark and rising. Weather cloudy.

The Union City Disaster—Additional Particulars of Col. Hawkins' Surrender.

(From the Chicago Evening Journal.)

CAIRO, March 26.

An expedition under Gen. Mason Brayman, commander of this military district, left here on Thursday morning, and landed at Cairo, Ky. The object of the expedition was to repel a threatened attack upon Union City, by the rebel forces who have been moving up through West Tennessee.

Our forces consisted of the Thirty-fifth Wisconsin, Twenty-fifth New Jersey, Thirty-second Wisconsin and the Seventeenth New York regiments, about 2,000 strong.

Arriving at Cairo, General Brayman also took with him Sparrish's battery and a company of mounted scouts. The expedition left Cairo immediately, pushing forward to Union City, and then on to the westward by rail. Understanding previous to starting that a bridge a short distance from Union City had been burned and the telegraph cut, Captain Odell, A. G. and Gen. Brayman's chief of staff, who had been sent from here the evening previous for the purpose of ascertaining the true condition of affairs, the strength and designs of the enemy, had returned to Cairo from Union City before the expedition got started, and was passing over the burning bridge just in time to save a train which had orders not to endanger. He and Colonel Lawrence, commanding the post at Columbus, advised General Brayman that they were of opinion that Col. Hawkins, commanding Union City, would be able to hold out against the enemy until reinforcements could reach him, notwithstanding the attacking force was reported as much superior to our forces.

The Seventeenth Tennessee cavalry, some five hundred men, three hundred being mounted, were surrounded with earthworks of some pretensions.

Our expedition pushed forward, and, on arriving at Union City, General Brayman learned that Col. Hawkins had surrendered at 11 o'clock in the morning, that the fortifications and a considerable amount of property had been destroyed, and that the horses on which our force depended for transportation, and equipments, a few miles and wagons, and the prisoners, had been removed, the enemy taking a northeast direction. Little or nothing had been done. Although the news had made three charges, meeting with repulse each time, but one man in the garrison was

killed. The assaulting force was not more than a thousand, and were without artillery. They were, as reported to have artillery and a force of some seven thousand. Gen. Brayman's only infantry, which belonged to Gen. Smith's command taken from the service, intended for them, returned to Columbus, re-embarked on transports, and returned to Cairo yesterday. A flag of truce was sent by Forrest, saying that unless the garrison surrendered according to his conditions, he would open artillery on the garrison. It is said Col. Hawkins needed to do so. Other statements are to the effect that some of his men threatened to shoot him if he surrendered. It is also said that when the surrender had been made, several of our men went like children, and a number broke their guns, and others threw their swords. Our forces had just been paid one year's service. The loss to men and officers is estimated at nearly fifty thousand dollars. Something less than four hundred prisoners were taken, several escaping. Forty-one are here now, and others reported in the woods. It is not known with certainty who commanded the assaulting force when Hawkins surrendered, but the enemy hurled for a short time.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

DUNGAN'S REAL ESTATE & CLAIM AGENCY.

No. 419 Jefferson St., bet. Fourth and Fifth, up-stairs.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

WANTED.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.